THE BUS, New York City. Pants-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pub on wish to have rejected articles returned, they mus en all cases send stamps for that purpose.

losque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines

Peace First, and Then the Flag Stays

A Presidential message ten or eleven col amns long could add little that is essential to this declaration of Administrative policy contained in Mr. McKinley's brief speech at Ocean Grove:

"Peace first; then, with charity to all, establish property, and occupation for the well-being of the ople; a government in which they shall participate der the Stars and Stripes."

Mown the armed insurrection led by Agur-MALDO against the flag and the authority of the United States. II. The best of government for the Fil-

I. At any cost and at any sacrifice put

pinos government under the flag of the United States. The flag stays. That is all, but it is enough. There can be no doubt now in any mind as to the definite character of the President's policy

in the Philippines. In announcing the second number of the programme above, Mr. McKINLEY remarked that he was saying more than he had intended to say.

But he went no farther than the country is going to follo w him.

Will the Court-Martial's Judgment End the Dreyfus Affair?

According to a despatch from Paris, President Lovber has declared that the impartiality of the court-martial now sitting at Bennes is undisputed, and that the judgment rendered by that tribunal will be accepted by all Frenchmen as a final settlement of the Dreyfus case. Are these assertions well founded?

If the court-martial shall pronounce Dreyfus innocent, and if, in consequence of the decision, he shall be reinstated in his army rank, it is certain that the judgment will be regarded as a righteous one by the friends of the accused and by disinterested onlookers in foreign countries who are familiar with the details of the affair. It is squally certain that such a judgment will be angrily denounced by the partisans of the General Staff who include almost every army officer, and who are believed to comprehend, also, a majority of Frenchmen. So vehement would be the protest against a reinstatement of DREYgus in the rank of which he has been deprived, that even General DE GALLIFET would shrink, it is said, from such a step. and would adopt a compromise by placing the wronged officer on the retired list. President LOUBER, therefore, is not justified in asserting that the judgment of the second court-martial will be accepted by all Frenchmen, provided it is favorable to the accused.

It is no less plain that the judgment of the second court-martial will not be accepted by the friends of DREYFUS, or by impartial onlookers who have followed the proceedings of the tribunal, should the result of the trial be a conviction of the accused. In the mass of hearsay testimony and expressions of personal opinion, there cannot be discovered enough evidence of the kind that would be considered legal in England or here to justify even an indictment by a Grand Jury.

If, under the circumstances, the acagain condemned, his friends will, un- is not the French view at all. Of all people questionably, try to obtain a revision of the | they are the first to be guiled by some the for Drayfus protested against the scope | GER and wrote him down as the mountebank given to the investigation by the military he finally turned out to be, while le brave tribunal, they might perhaps have demanded the annulment of the sentence on the ground that the military Judges were tent with Déroulère. Whether or no precluded by the decision of the Court of whether DREYFUS was the author of the bordereau, or whether he made a confession of guilt to Capt. LEBRUN-RENAUD. It is not quite certain that the court-martial In the Paris press, and not contradicted, that, according to M. MAZEAU, First President of the Court of Cassation, by whom the judgment in the revision case was signed, the two specific inquiries named might be entered upon anew by the second ourt-martial, provided new evidence bearing upon them should be produced.

Whether or no the counsel for DREYFUS would have had a right to demand, on the ground mentioned, the annulment of a second adverse sentence seems to be now a purely scademic question, if, as THE SUN'S correspondent at Rennes asserts, they voluntarily renounced the right in advance of the trial, and declared that they would welcome the fullest investigation of the conduct In any event, however, there may be one

ground upon which the counsel for DREYPUS can demand that a second adverse sentence by court-martial shall be revised by the Court of Cassation. We refer, of course, to annulled, namely, the discovery of new facts or documents tending to establish the innocence of the accused, but unknown to the military tribunal by which sentence was Such facts and documents are believed to be in the possession of the German and Italian Governments, and, indisposed as Kaiser WILLIAM seems just now to offend the military party in France, he will scarcely be able to resist the appeals that will be addressed to him from all parts of the civilized world to save an innocent man from a second unjust conviction. According to a telegram from Rome, the Italian Government has expressed a willingness to furnish the defenders of DREYFUS with exculpatory evidence at the present trial, but present regime with inexhaustible inhas been held back by Kaiser WILLIAM, who considers that the public announcement made by the German Government, that it never had any relations, direct or

suffice. As to the other statement made by President Louber that the impartiality of the Rennes court-martial is undisputed, it certhe foreign correspondents who are watching the trial. On the contrary, the exhibition of prejudice against the accused set the State in the interests of a Pretender.

flagrant. Witnesses for DREYFUS are cut short, while to witnesses against him is allowed all the time desired. The presiding Judge has refused to permit the alleged physical disability of Du PATY DE CLAM to Court, and has accepted a certificate of illness from unknown physicians. He refused to adjourn the court for an hour when an attempt was made to assassinate the principal counsel for the accused, and only with extreme reluctance has he since allowed Maître Labori to cross-examine witnesses who were called during his enforced absence from the court room.

Indeed, the attitude of the Court toward DREYFUS is so grossly unfair that some supersubtle observers have believed they could discern in it the mask of a secre intention to acquit the accused. This wire drawn hypothesis attributes to the commonplace and stolld-looking officers who compose the second court-martial a much greater power of sustained dissimulation than they, apparently, possess.

President Loungr is much too optimistic if he really believes that the judgment rendered by the second court-martial wil be accepted by all Frenchmen as a final settlement of the Dreyfus case. Whatever that judgment may be, it is certain to provoke violent protest in one quarter or another.

An Encouraging Demand.

We do not complain of any Democrat who recognizes that the continuance of our credit and prosperity depends on the preservation of the gold standard, for demanding that the Republican party shall justify its professions by its works in preserving that standard and declaring plainly and positively for it. We rather rejoice when such a demand is made, and the more emphatically it is expressed the better we like it, because, coming from a Democrat It indicates that he must make the same demand of his own party as a condition of

his support. The Republican National Convention will meet next June, probably, and a few weeks thereafter the National Convention of the Democrats will assemble. Of course, it will not be possible until their occurrence, to determine exactly the attitude of eithe toward that question or the position with reference to it which the advocates of the gold standard will be compelled to take.

It affords reason for renewed confidence that we shall be preserved from the perils of silver domination when, by demanding that the Republican party shall declare positively for gold, the gold Democrats are making it so obvious that they will refuse to support their own party unless subse quently it makes a like declaration.

In serving notice on the Republicans that they can expect no help from them unless they come out for gold plumply and unmistakably, they are serving it on the Democrats also.

Paul Deroulede.

Since BOULANGER hurried over the border into Belgium, no more curlous or sinister character has crossed the French stage than PAUL DÉROULÈDE. At present he is in prison on a charge of treason to the Republic. He has been there before on the same indictment and he will probably be there again before his stormy career is closed. Each time he has been acquitted not for lack of sufficient evidence, but because the average French jury has an instinctive partiality for those melodramatic revolutionists of whom DÉROULÈDE is the type. The man whom the Parisian shopkeepers refused to condemn for seizing Gen. Roger's horse on the day of M. Louber's election and urging the General in frantic rhetoric to "march on the Elysée," has not much to fear from French justice.

In the eyes of most Anglo-Saxons Dérou-LEDE seems shallow and insignificant enough and the Government somewhat at fault in running the risk of making a martyr of so fantastic a personner second sentence. On what plea could they atrical mediocrity and the last to be undebase their application? Had the counsel ceived. Foreigners saw through BOULAN-Général was everywhere being acclaimed in the streets of Paris. It is so to some exhe is really the adventurer, the charlatan, sation from undertaking the inquiry the crafty and insidious monomaniae that he appears to English and American no tions, in Paris he is a power. On no other man do the influences that aim at the overthrow of the Republic rely for leadership was thus precluded, for it has been alleged and inspiration so much as on PAUL DE ROULEDE. Here and in England he would be laughed at and let good humoredly alone. But in France he is a force of very significant magnitude, much more so than most foreigners, disgusted by his fulminations against DREYFUS, are willing to admit. One of the shrewdes judges of French politics has named him as the only real and dangerous pretender to the derelict throne of France.

There is a good deal in DEROULEDE'S career and personality to explain his influence. He has as a genuine possession the qualities that attract the crowd every where, but with especial potency in France. During the Franco-Prussian war he joined one of the dashing Zouave regiments, was captured and imprisoned by the Germans, escaped by a stratagem that would no have disgraced D'ARTAGNAN, and made his way back to France in many disguises to offer his services to the Défense Nationale. Thereafter he took part in over twenty batthe ground on which the first sentence was | tles, winning as he went along one of th brightest reputations of the war by his almost reckless courage. Possibly it would have been just as well, both for himself and his country, had he remained in the army

to complete the career thus begun. In the first few years of peace Dérou Lède added to his fame by the composition of some of the most vivid and stirring war songs that French literature possesses. Drifting into politics, by way of law and letters, he made la revanche the text for his impetuous and engaging eloquence, preaching it in season and out for over twenty years with an ardor that made and has kept its immense present utility. If the comhim one of the idels of young France. Now he is in the front again, attacking the genuity and an effect which grows from a perpetual, life-giving resource throughday to day. Immediately around him are out a large part if not all of the northern a dozen or so of those semi-literary faindants-men like Copper, Barrès and indirect, with the accused officer ought to | Jules Lemaitre-without whom no French agitation is complete. They are the mere trappings of his following. By sheer energy and vehemence he has made himself the rallying point for the anti-revotainly is not confirmed by the reports of lutionists who gathered round ESTERHARY founding the Patrie Française Ligue to up-

on the part of the tribunal is frequent and All those-and in France they are not fewwho have a grudge against the Republic,

the anti-Dreyfusards, anti-Semites, the Bonapartists, the Legitimists, and many of the leading generals who hanker after the old régime, have acknowledged Dénoube verified by physicians known to the LEDE to be for the moment the champion of their cause. Over the multitude his romantic career, the fire of his personality and eloquence and the fact that he does stand for something tangible, have an influence which might at any time be turned into dangerous channels.

DÉROULÈDE himself disclaims any idea of overthrowing the Republic and protests with apparent honesty against the use made of his name and opinions by the Monarchists. In this he is probably sincere. There is no evidence to connect him with the Duke of ORLEANS, with Prince Louis or with Prince Victor and little enough reason for supposing he is working for any one but PAUL DEROULEDE. The Monarchists have fallen in behind him because as matters now are there is no one else around whom they can make even a show of rallying. A man who proclaims more loudly and ably than any one else a discontent which is felt by all must always attract a great many followers with whose private aims he is out of sympathy; and this seemingly is what has happened to DÉROULÈDE. Heis anti-Dreyfusard enough to please even Gen. MERCIEB, an anti-Se mitic to the point of satisfying even M. MAX RÉGIS; but the probabilities of the case are all against the notion of his being in the service of one of the Pretenders.

What DEROULEDS wants and what one Frenchman out of every three would agree to, is not the establishment of a dynasty but of a plebiscitary Republic. He would have the President elected not by the Chambers, but as is practically the case with us, by a direct vote of the people; and there is good deal to be said in favor of the change. There is at present no governing body or personage in France for whom Frenchmen have anything but a most meagre respect. The Deputies do not command it because, as M. DESMOULINS showed recently, they do not represent France, or at least not the desirable ele ments in France. The Ministries do not command it because they never live long enough to impress themselves on the people; the President does not command it, because he is little more than the chairman of a committee. It is open to very little doubt that were the President to be chosen directly by the people, his influence and dignity would be immensely increased. No army officer, even in France, would dare to flout the representative of the people's will, and all classes would feel it their interest to protect the elected chief magistrate from insult.

No doubt there is a personal side to M. DÉBOULÉDE's agitation. With the Presidential office thrown open to popular vote, there would be a wide enough scope even for his ambition. Nor would the step from the Presidency to a Dictatorship be too long for a man of DEROULEDE's confidence. That, of course, is the great argument against taking the choice of the President away from the Chambers. Louis Napoleon received the popular election to the Presidency, but it was not long before he called himself Emperor.

For the way in which PAUL D ÉROULÈDE has exploited the Dreyfus case to damage the Republic and clear the path for his own projects there can be nothing but condemna tion. It has been done with consummate astuteness, but justice and legality are not to be prostituted thus. Apart from this, there is much in his agitation against the present method of electing the President that commands attention and may before long become one of the great questions of France.

Our Sub-Arid Belt.

The debatable land between our arid and humid regions has a mean width of about 200 miles and includes the central parts of North and South Dakota, and the western parts of Nebraska and Kansas. The soil is a rich, brown loam, and few parts of the country would be more productive if the region had a few more inches of rain every year. It was to these lands in Kansas and Nebraska that many thousands of farmers were lured, some twelve or fifteen years ago, by two seasons of more than average rainfall resulting in excellent crops. They lingered in this thirsty region for several years till they had learned the bitter fact that dryness was its normal state and that they must go elsewhere to make a living. The hegira of drought sufferers from the two States numbered over 200,-

It seemed as though this sub-arid region might then revert to its former condition when it was used only for stock ranges But those who remained there or have since settled in the country have been working for years to see if they cannot save a considerable part of the land for agriculture, It is to their advantage that a good deal less water is required for irrigation than in the more arid regions to the west. The development of irrigation in the sub-arid belt has been particularly active in the past five years and the whole country is interested in the efforts now making to keep the central counties of the Dakotas and west Nebraska and Kansas available for farmers instead of relapsing wholly into grazing lands for range cattle. In North and South Dakota the growth

of irrigation has depended mainly upon the boring of artesian wells. For some years our Geological Survey has been studying the water-bearing formation known as the Dakota sandstones, which extends under a large part of the two States and has already yielded much wealth to the Dakotas through the water derived from it. It is a vast artesian basin, and most geologists say it is replenished by the rivers that flow over the formation and the rainfall on the mountains and foothills that limit the basin to the west. Prof. WHITNEY, however, writing in 1894, thought it probable that these artesian waters were stored at a former period of time, when the precipitation was greater than at present. However this may be, and whether or not the supply is liable to complete exhaustion, there is no doubt of mon view as to the source of the waters is correct, there is no doubt that, properly husbanded, these artesian supplies will be

half of our sub-arid belt. These wells, now numbering 1,200 to 1,500, as nearly as can be estimated from the latest reports, afford the water supply for many towns, and for a great number of farms. Many townships have incurred debt to sink the wells, and farmers have combined for the same purpose and shared and the General Staff and then sought by the water product. The depth of the wells varies, at Yankton the water-bearing formation being struck at 600 feet below the

surface, while at other places the wells are 1,000 to 1,200 feet deep, and at Jamestown, N. D., the water supply comes from a depth of 1,500 feet. The extent of the formation s not yet clearly defined, at least in the latest reports of the Geological Survey, but there is some reason to believe that it stretches into Manitoba and Nebraska. The largest number of wells has been dug n the southern countles of South Dakota, and the most favorable results of irrigation are obtained. Irrigated lands have yielded thirty-four bushels of wheat to the acre, corn forty-eight, oats seventy-three and potatoes 210, while on adjacent unwatered lands the wheat yield was seven bushels, corn eight and oats twenty-two. This is doubtless an extreme case, but everywhere very profitable results have

come from irrigation. A well costing

\$3,000 and watering a section of 640 acres will pay for itself in a year. There are some artesian wells in Nebraska and Kansas, but the possibilities of waterwinning by this method have not yet been thoroughly investigated. In the sub-arid belt of both States the farmers are now occupying the lands near the rivers and are irrigating all the acreage for which they have water. It is only four years since Nebraska organized her first irrigation board, and hardly any of the farms have been artificially watered more than five years, but several millions of acres thus far have been reclaimed, and the success has been so large that the Legislature organized an Irrigation Bureau last winter with practical and well-equipped men to run it and an adequate appropriation.

It remains to be seen how far the subing population by irrigation. It is evident that the water supply from the rivers is available only for a small part of the land, robably not more than an eighth of it. But as Nebraska and Kansas are showing, a combination of farming and grazing is mutually advantageous and may be made to turn most of the land to good account. It is probable also that, even if the artesian waters of the Dakotas are perennially replenished, the drafts upon them may easily become too large and very likely they will not serve to water more than an eighth of the land. It is fortunate that owing to the clay subsoil in these States the moisture is so well retained near the surface that thorough irrigation is required only once in two years to raise fine crops; and if the farmers can water only an eighth of their lands they may advantageously utilize the remainder in stock grazing and their tilled lands will supply the grain needed to fatten their cattle and sheep for market.

Thus a combination of farming and grazing seems to offer an inviting prospect for the future of the sub-arid belt. This will be a splendid result well worth working for. If only an eighth of this region can be turned into the best of farm lands the tilled area will be far larger than Iowa, one of our richest agricultural States. The direet addition it will make to the national wealth will be felt throughout the land, to say nothing of the impetus it will impart to the grazing interests that will occupy the remainder of the region.

The Stability of the Bicycle Trade.

The reports of Consuls abroad and ob servers at home indicate that the industry of eyele making in this country is now on a firm basis. If further proof were needed, it would only be necessary to consider the small number of failures in the trade during the present year. And if any speculation exists as to how the immense number and variety of new machines are disposed of, a little inquiry among riders will dispel all uncertainty. Two and three years ago the announcement that a bicycle company had gone out of business was received with very little surprise. The failures were so numerous that the public almost expected their continuance as a matter of course When they became fewer, people wanted to know what had caused the change.

Perhaps the best explanation of the present stability of the trade is to be found in the statement made recently by a dealer to the effect that, in the fierce competition of the ucts stood the test of everyday usage demonstrated their title to success over that of other manufacturers of more or less doubtflinshed output of the different makers did more to establish a reputation for first-class workmanship and fair dealing than all the boasts and promises that it was possible to circulate. The increased mechanical knowledge of riders and their familiarity with things eyelical were too great to admit of their being misled by false representations, They came to know a good wheel when they saw it, and they also knew a poor one when its name was pronounced.

In attempting to discover the real cause of the failure of numerous cycle concerns much importance was attached to the fact that the new companies were withou a reputation and, consequently, were severely handicapped. But, in reality, the lack of an established name among wheelmen had less to do with the companies prosperity or adversity than some may imagine. In the last five years riders have been influenced in making their choice of wheels quite as much by the machine's appearance as by the tag bearing the name of the maker. This is proved by the circumstance that very many enthusiastic wheelmen haven't the faintest idea as to the location or prominence of the manu factories in which their wheels were con structed.

Some may say that it is a little too early in the season to speak with much certainty regarding the success of the bicycle industry in 1899, and that in September the aspect of the trade may be completely transformed. Certainly there is ample time for a great change in the conditions be tween now and next January, but it will be remembered in connection with the failures of most of the wheelmakers in the past that their collapse was predicted months before it occurred, and that their success would have called forth much more surprise than was caused by the announcement of their insolvency.

While it will not be strange if the fall months mark the retirement of a few competing manufacturers, there are strong indications that the so-called weaklings and will-)-the-wisps in the wheel-making business have become scarce.

The philosopher of the St. Paul Globe sees a florious vision of hope for the Democracy Admiral Dewer is coming home. He is the most popular man of the Western Hemisphere. If the Democracy can only eatch him and make him its own magnet all will be well: all the little politicians of the States of this Union line up this morning before the mirror of self-esteem; les them accord themselves the full

titled, and let them reach the conclusion, as they inevitably must, that the mantie of 1900 is for coulders far broader than theirs. "The Democratic party has but to make this man

need of merit to which they think themselves on-

the magnet of the campaign upon a platform of living principles, the central planks of which shall be death to the trusts and autonomy for the Philip-

pines, Cubs and Porto Rico." The recipe is simple, almost absurdly simple. The BRYANS and GORMANS and VAN WYCES have only to consult their looking glasses and then stand aside in humility. The Democracy has then only to persuade Admiral Deway to become its magnet and to run for President on this platform:

"1. Death to the trusts. "2. Surrender all the fruits of the war."

How easy! But Admiral Grouds Dewey to said to possess a temper, somewhat restrained by good manners and a keen sense of humor.

If we should withdraw every gun and every man from the Philippines to-day the result would be anarchy. AGUINALDO and the Tagaos would endeavor to maintain their hold or he islands, but other tribes would resist them. and not only our own interests but those of all oreign residents in the Philppines would be imperilled if not ruined.

A RECENT VICTORY.

How It is Regarded in a Few Other News paper Offices.

From the Kennebec Journal Whatever runs up against THE SUN is sure to get a shaking up, whether it be a Democratic contemporary or the National Typographical Union. This latter organization tried to run things in THE SUN office with a high hand, and not succeeding to its satisfaction it ordered out all the printers, typesetting machine operators and others in the establishment over whom it had any authority. This was done late one night, but THE SUN was not to be left in the lurch and the next morning's issue appeared as usual, and every day's edition has come out on time, breezy and newsy as ever. Now THE arid belt may be made tenable for a farm- Sun has some 200 new employees to take the place of the strikers, all free men with no allegiance to the Union, and is fully satisfied with its new force. THE SUN is famed for being a good paper to work for and the strikers have succeeded nicely in biting off their own

From the Providence News. We believe "Big Six" is still fighting THE

But the evidence of THE SUN'S own pages is that it is all being set up in its own establishment and apparently is keeping up its end amazingly well. From the Vanderprift Citizen.

Sun, and we hear a good deal of their boycott

The Typographical Union undertook to run he management of the New York Sun, but in heir attempt they ran against a snag, with the almost invariable result that several old employes are out of good jobs for which they have always received the highest rates paid for simllar work. As a class, printers are intelligent. but in this case they have permitted the pernicious walking delegate to make ridiculous demands.

From the Walla Walla Staterman. Elsewhere we publish an editorial from THE Sun wherein it exposes the arbitrary methods of the Typographical Union. THE SUN makes its case clear and will have the sympathy and respect of its readers all over the world for its independence.

From the Woodbury Reporter.

The spirit of independence displayed by THE Sun is magnificent. A representative of the Typographical Union ordered out the men who had done faithful work on THE SUN for many years, because THE SUN refused to grant the demands of the Union. THE SUN never missed an issue, but secured new help and went on as though never a cloud had cast a shadow over the brightness of its shining.

The Irish Born Population of New York

City.
To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: In the column of Questions and Answers" of THE SUN of July 80 last, the statement is made in answer to a correspondent that "the population of the City of New York is about 3.700,000; of these about 350,000 are foreign born Jews and about 600,000 are natives of

The number 600,000, given as the number of the natives of Ireland in the City of New York, is much too large. A study of the last United States census report and the latest immigration reports shows that their number is scarcely half of 800,000.

The Irish born in New York city in 1890 numbered 193,736, and in Brooklyn, 86,759, making a total o 80,485 for those two cities, which constitute very nearly the whole of Greater New York.

Since 1890 the immigration from Ireland has greatly falles off, and the Irish element in New York must have lost more by death in the last ter years than it has gained by immigration. But even if we should allow for a possible increase by immigration since 1800, and add to the Irish in New York and Brooklyn the few in the other boroughs of Breater New York, it would be difficult to bring effect that, in the fleree competition of the past few years, manufacturers whose prod- of the celebrated Irish vote in New York city amounted in 1800 to only 14,526.

The numerical strength of the Irish element in our whole country, as well as in New York city. has been greatly exaggerated. Before 1840 there ful skill and honesty. In other words, the | was very little Irish immigration to this country, and during Colonial times almost none. Since 184 about 3,500,000 natives of Ireland have come to these shores, but the mortality among them was very great, and in 1890 only 1,871,509 of them were living in this country; and so many of them died without leaving descendants, that in 1890 that were only 2,164,397 natives of Irish parentage in this country. These two numbers, 1,871,509 and 2,164,897, with a small number for the descendants in the third generation of the Irish who came after 1840, and a smaller number for the descendants of the few Irish who came before epresent the whole amount of Irish blood in this ountry, which is much less than has been gene

ally supposed.

It is doubtful if the Irish proportion in the American mixture of races amounts to more than per cent. BROOKLYN, Aug. 24.

Ex-Gov. Bob Taylor's Whereabouts and Intentions.

From the Nashville Hanner JOHNSON CITY, Aug. 21.—Ex. Gov. Bob Taylor was interviewed to day by the Hunner representative on the political situation. The ex-Governor was found in a grove bark of his home engaged in rewriting "Love, Laughter and Bong." His lecture season commences in October, and he is booked for nine months from New England to California.

> Chicago Described by Chicago. From the Chicago Tribune We've got the finest summer weather In Chicago.
> The best lake brease, altogether.
> In Chicago.
> The greatest parks and boulevards, The tallest men for crossing guards, And loudest-smelling cattle yards.
> In Chicago.

The sky is that of Italy In Chicago.

The girls can all ride prettily
In Chicago.
The women have the smallest feet.
We beat the world in packing meat,
And we can show the dirtiest street,
In Chicago.

The office buildings are the tallest, In Chicago. In Chicago.

The death percentage is the smallest, in Chicago.

No other town is fit to mention.

To hold a national convention.

And thieves retire on a pension, in Chicago.

We've got the most evangelists In Chicago.
Our specialty is philanthropists In Chicago.
We send more soldiers to the war.
Than any city near or far,
And crowd more persons in a car,
In Chicago. The air is fall of health-and dust-

In Chicago.
Tis not controlled by any trust.
In Chicago.
We've got the cleanest chimneys yet,
The biggraf surplus, analissi debt,
And purest water—all to get—
In Chicago. It is a pleasure to see Scribner's Magazine in liar unadorned reliow cover again. The contents of the number for September, too, are more like those that made the magazine welcome when it first appeared as the long, heavy, illustrated serials seem to have been thrown overboard. There are short stories by Joel Chandler Harris, Miss Grace Ellery Channing, Charles Warren and Albert

continued, and there is also verse.

THE QUESTION OF CORPORAL PUN-ISHMENT.

Views of a Wise and Moderate Reformer of Unruly Youth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This is

one of the subjects discussed periodically in years past, and will doubtless be in years to come. So long as there are "many men of many minds," there will be many opinions of many kinds, and none more pronounced than those respecting corporal punishment. What is corporal punishment? Ordinarily we mean the punishment of a child with a rod of some kind, or strap, on the hand or some part

of the body. In the days of our forefathers a birch rod or ruler was generally used. In more recent days, a rattan or a strap. At the present time it is spanking with a shoe, or with a paddie, or using "an instrument of torture," or the companies; while the companies, on the "an ugly correctional weapon"-"something other hand, insist that the limit of their oblithat leaves a heavy weal on the flesh that cul-minates in sores." It is anything that causes gation is to make good, but in no wise improve the insured property. The Boston Herald says bodily pain, or suffering of any kind. Hence that in the present aspect of the controversy the restriction of food to bread and water; or an appeal to the courts is probable. any position of the body that soon becomes painful: walking up and down stairs many Gov. Roosevelt has made an excellent times; or being locked in a room. Any such

treatment is corporal punishment. Shall corporal punishment of any kind be resorted to in correcting a child? I answer 'yes" and "no." There are undoubtedly instances, rare perhaps, where a good whipping, causing pain but no real injury, will benefit a wilful, stubborn child more than any amount of talking, or any other method of treatment Solomon had in mind such instances when he "He that spareth his rod bateth his son," and so did the author of the proverb. "Spare the rod and spoil the child." not a matter of opinion, but of knowledge and experience, as many parents and saved children can testify. These, however, are the exceptional cases, not the rule, and they are cases requiring the most careful discrimination. Many elderly people who used Webster's

Spelling Book in childhood will recall the pic

ture in the back part of the book of the boy

boy in the tree stealing his apples, and expostulated with him in vain. He then threw tufts of grass at him, which only provoked ridcule. But when he pelted with stones the boy hastened down, and begged the old man's pardon. This is Bible doctrine. If kind words and gentle means do not avail, then severity. Corporal punishment was abolished in the public schools of this city some years ago. A while after the assistant superintendents of schools while visiting one of the reformatory schools for examination, were unanimous in the remark that it was a mistake: that boys, instead of being kept in school and brought to terms, were "turned out," and in due time were found in reformatories. The following day the superintendent put the question to the inmaies (several hundred), "How many of you were 'turned out' of the pupils schools?" and s surprising number of hands were raised in reply. The reason is plain. Many troublesome. hardened, victous boys are cowardly. Nothing will restrain them but physical pain. them will be restrained through the fear of punishment, not otherwise. Deprive the principal of this authority, and as a last resort the boy is compelled to leave the school.

The principal of a school, or superintendent of a reform school, is in the position of a judge personally disinterested and impartial. qualified for his position, he can safely be entrusted with authority to enforce obedience; the simple fact of being endowed with such au thority being a sufficient restraint with the majority of troublesome boys. To the ques-tion, should teachers and subordinate officers be authorized to administer corporal punish ment, I answer emphatically, "No". A principal or superintendent will discriminate. Corporal punishment will be a last resort, and will eldom be repeated, some other method being resorted to if necessary. Subordinates are apt o become exasperated and consequently to act hastily, repeating the punishment again and again without discrimination.

Some years ago, in a Western reform school, every officer carried a rattan, and for every act of disobedience, serious or triffing the rattan was used. One of the disciplinary officers, who believed the boys could be kept under control in no other way, said, "We cannot reform these boys. We can only keep them suppressed. Like the puppet in the box, unlock the lid and up it jumps." Quite true. Buch methods are based on the principle that bad conduct invariably merits corporal punishment. The principle is wrong and the result bad. A boy refuses obedience point blank, and challenges any one to compel it. He is reported to the principal, who makes no allusion to his conduct, but quietly and pleasantly questions him about his home and his experiences. The boy becomes interested, and the fear of a summary flogging is dispelled. The principal then Judge Truax also declares that if the Police alludes to his conduct and points out his mistake. He confesses it, makes due apology to his teacher, and gives no trouble thereafter. Had he been punished, the result would have been altogether different. All cases could not be treated in like manner, for no two cases are alike. But take the boy's past history, put yourself in his place, and you can decide upon the wisest course to pursue. The evils of indiscriminate corporal punish-

ment more than counterbalance the evils arising from the total abolition of such punish ment, and therefore of the two evils. I should choose the latter.

But, in my judgment, the wiser course would be to delegate discretionary power to the chief executive of school or institution. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

A SOUTH APRICAN INCIDENT. The Beers and the British in Their Treatment of the Natives.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps you will allow me to offset the assault made by your correspondent, "J. Merrick," in THE Sun of Thursday on the Transvaal Boers for their treatment of the natives, whose country they occupy, by an allusion to an incident that took place the other day in Natal, the British colony bordering on the Transvaal A statue of the Queen was to be unveiled at

Durban and the occasion was made a general holiday, the children of the schools being specially organized to take part in the ceremony n order to impress them with a proper sense of loyalty. The British Indian subjects of the Empress of India, who are an important element in the population of Durban, felt much aggrieved that their children, some 300 in number, had not been included in the arrangements. They accordingly made application that they might be allowed to take part to testify to the loyalty of their comunity to the Queen-Empress. The reply of the Citizens' Committee was a curt refusal, and some British Indians who were standing on the pavement during the celebration, watching the ceremony, were ordered to move away and clubbed by the police.

I may remark in conclusion that these British Indians are fellow subjects of all the other peoples under the British Crown. Only a short time ago Lord Curzon, the Governor-General of India, soon after his arrival in that country, in a public speech spoke of the people of India as "our long-separated Aryan kinamen." F. NEW YORK, Aug. 25tn.

Result of Political Changes in Washington.

From the Washington Post. A bewhiskered individual walked into the Post-office Department the other day. He seemed to have a very clear idea of what he wanted, but he didn't know how to get at it. He went into see of the rooms and stepped up in front of a desk. know him."
"Walter Q. Grasham," insisted the man with
the whiskers. "I want the Postmaster Gen-

ral."
"Why, Mr. Smith is Postmaster General."
mawered the clerk, why, Mr. Smith is Postmaster General."
answered the clerk.
"Smith?" queried the visitor. "The name sounds kinder familiar, but I reckon I don't know him. They's a whole pack o Smiths in this country, an they ain't no kin, neither. Whar's Mr. Gresham. Ben fired?"
"He sidead," answered the young lady solemnly. "He was Secretary of State after he left here."
The old fellow never batted his eyes at the statement. He simply said "Uh-huh" and walked out, while those in the office wondered if he was not related to Rip Van Winkle. answer

White Vorse. The Stevenson letters and the serials by Meesra. Quiller-Couch and Robert Grant are

An interesting question of insurance law has arisen out of a fire which occurred in April last on Dover street in Boston. tion was so great as to demand extensive repairs to the damaged buildings. These repairs the insurance companies interested in the loss are willing to make, to the extent putting the injured structures into as good condition as they were in before the fire. It seems, however, than an obstacle to this course exists in the present building laws applicable to Boston under which no reconstruction is permitted which will not necessarily make the buildings better than they were when burned. Such reconstruction will of course be more expensive than mere restoration. This increased cost, according to the views of the insured, was a risk assumed by

NOTES OF LEGAL BYENTS.

appointment in selecting Judge Walter Lloyd Smith, of Elmira, to be a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial Department of this State, in place of the late Judge Follett. In 1883, when twelve additional Supreme Court Justices were elected under an amendment to the Constitution adopted in the previous year, H. Boardman Smith, of Elmira, a prominent Republican lawyer, was chosen in the Sixth Judicial District without opposition. After a few years service on the bench he died; and Gov. Hill appointed his son, Walter Lloyd Smith, to succeed him. The son was subsequently elected for a full term of fourteen years; and our recollection is that the Democrats put no candidate in the field against him. He has done most satisfactory judicial work, not only in his own district, but here and in Brooklyn. where his services have been very highly appreciated by the bench and bar. Judge hastening down from the apple tree to beg the old man's pardon. The old man detected the smith is a Princeton man and a member of the University Club of this city. He should also have been named last week in our list of the judicial votaries of golf.

> In a review of the privately printed blography of the late William A. Richardson of Massachusetts, Mr. Edmund S. Spalding gives an interesting sketch of the life and public services of that modest and able lawyer in the August number of The Green Bag magazine. It was as Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Treasury in the Grant Administration that Mr. Richardson was best known; but he enjoyed a distinguished official career aside from his service in the Treasury Department. He had been on the bench in Massachusetts before he went to Washington, and he left the Treasury at the age of fifty-two to become a member of the United States Court of Claims, where his term of service lasted twenty-two years, until his death in 1896. Mr. Spalding points out that Mr. Richardson was the recipient of five appointments as judge for life, to wit: 1, Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, Mass. 1856; 2. Judge of Probate and Insolvency for the same county, 1858; 3, Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, 1869 (declined); 4. Judge of the United States Court of Claims, 1874; and, finally, 5, Chief Justice of that court. 1885. William A. Richardson was a student at Harvard College at the same time with Charles A. Dana, and Mr. Dana frequently expressed a high appreciation of his character and ability. The right to photograph criminals in order

> to place their pictures in the rogues' gallery has often been questioned. The prevailing opinion among writers who have discussed the subject seems to be that the power may properly be exercised over persons who have been convicted of crime, but that its exercise is of very doubtful legality in the case of one who is merely accused of a criminal offence, but not yet adjudged guilty. In an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners of this city to remove the picture of a convict from the rogues' gallery, Mr. Justice Trunk has recently held that the fact that the petitioner had been convicted of assault and sentenced to six months in the workhouse, and that he had frequently been arrested, and was the associate of criminals, sufficed to warrant the taking of his photograph and placing it in the collection. He quotes from the well-known work of Prof. Tiedeman on the Limitations of Police Power, where that author says: "Another phase of police supervision is that of photographing alleged criminals and sending copies of the photographs to all detective bureaus. If this be directed by law as punishment for a crime of which the criminal stands convicted, or if the man is in fact a criminal, there can be no constitutional or legal objection to the act, for no right has been violated." whose picture they have placed in the rogues gallery, the injury is in the nature of a libel, for which he has an adequate remedy by a suit for damages.

In many of the States the laws relating to assignments for the benefit of creditors give a preference to claims for wages due operatives laborers and servants in the employment of the person or corporation whose property is assigned. The language of the statutes varies, but in almost every instance the intent of this kind of legislation has been construed to be for the protection only of persons engaged in manual labor, or those whose compensation is ordinarily spoken of as wages rather than salary. In Ohio, the law provides that "every person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of the assignor" shall be entitled to receive out of the trust fund before the payment of the other creditors "the full amount of the wages due to such person for such labor performed within twelve months preceding the assignment, not exceeding \$300." The Supreme Court of that State has lately held that this statute gives no preference to the claim of a travelling agent who was employed by the assignor in obtaining subscriptions for a legal directory of attorneys, at a salary of \$100a month and an allowance for the expenses of travel. The Court simply says that such a book agent is not an operative within the meaning of the strate. person who shall have performed any labor as the meaning of the statute

In a suit tried some time ago before a Justice of the Peace in Oneida county the plaintiff sought to recover \$71 wages. The jury came in with a verdict declaring that they found there was no cause of action provided the defendant would pay \$9.50 to the plaintiff. The Justice refused to receive this verdict and directed the jury to retire for further deliberation, saying that if the defendant owed the plaintiff \$9.50 the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for that amount. Thereupon, in the presence of the jury, the counsel for the defendant said that his client would pay the plaintiff \$0.50 if the jury would find a verdict of no cause of action. This the jury subsequently did, and the result was that the defendant was mulcted in costs to the extent of \$9.70, being 20 cents more than the pisintiff thus promised to pay him. On appeal to the County Court the judgment so obtained was reversed by a decision to which we called attention at the time it was rendered. The determination of the County Court of Oneida has now in turn been revorsed by the Appellate Division at Rochester. Presiding Justice Hardin thinks there was no irregularity in the proceedings before the Justice of the Peace, because what took place did not appear to have been objected to by the plaintiff at the time and the Court was not called upon to make any ruling as to the propriety of the defendant's coffer. A majority of the Appelints Justices take this view; but there is a vigorous dissent by Judge Alfred Spring, with whom Judge Adams concurs. quently did, and the result was that the defen-Adams concurs.

In the Commercial Court in London, Mr. Justice Matthew was recently called upon to front of a desk,
"I want ter see Mr. Gresham," he announced one of the young lady clerks.
"Mr. Gresham," she exclaimed, "I don't cattle by steamer from Buenos Ayers to Liver cattle by steamer from Buenos Ayers to Liver. pool. The vessel undertook to carry 306 bullocks, in addition to 816 sheep. The bullocks were many of them placed in an ill-ventilated deck-house, and ninety of them died in the two days of delay which intervened between the time they were put on beard and the departure of the atemship from South America. Altogether 1:35 bullocks died on the voyage and the Court held that ninety-seven of these were lost in consequence of the negligence of the owners of the vessel. The Judge said that he had never heard of anything werse than the reckless crueity with which these poor beasts had been treated. There is evidently a field for work by a Bergh scolety in the maritime service of Great Britain. day Led Vas mo Bos had live Rail